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NOTES ON RADULA TENAX LINDB.

ANNIE LORENZ.

As the species under consideration has not heretofore been figured, some drawings and notes on the subject may be of interest.

The writer has found *R. tenax* at two stations at Waterville, New Hampshire: in both cases it was upon granite and at an altitude of 1800 ft. At the Cascades, the plants grew on the southern and western faces of the rocks, while at Greeley Pond they had chiefly a northern exposure.

Radula tenax prefers the vertical faces of the rocks, and a moist atmosphere, but not wet rocks. All the descriptions consulted give its habitat as old logs, but all the Waterville specimens were on rocks. It has the general appearance of *Lejeunea cavifolia* (Ehrh.) Lindb. and is bronze green in color. Leaves with minute trigones. The perianth is unknown. Its New England distribution, as hitherto reported, is—N. H., Mass., Conn.

The following description is taken from Underwood, Descriptive Catalogue of N. Am. Hepaticae north of Mexico. Bull. of Ill. State Lab. of Nat. Hist. Vol. II. Art. 1 (1883).

Radula tenax Lindb. Hep. Hibern, p, 492. 1875.

“Dioecious: stems brownish-green, rigid, tenacious; leaves remote, scarcely decurrent, obliquely elliptic-ovate, opaque, the cells rounded and strongly chlorophylliferous, the posterior lobe rotund-ovate, scarcely half the breadth of the stem, the interior margin free, rotund, equal to the width of the stem or more, the apex plane or scarcely incurved; male spike borne on the side of the stem below the carina of the leaf, long-linear, somewhat obtuse.

On rotten trunks, Md. N. C. Catskills, mostly in mountain regions.

Exsic. Musci All. No. 261. Hep. Bor. Am. No. 87.”

Hartford, Conn.

BOOK REVIEW.

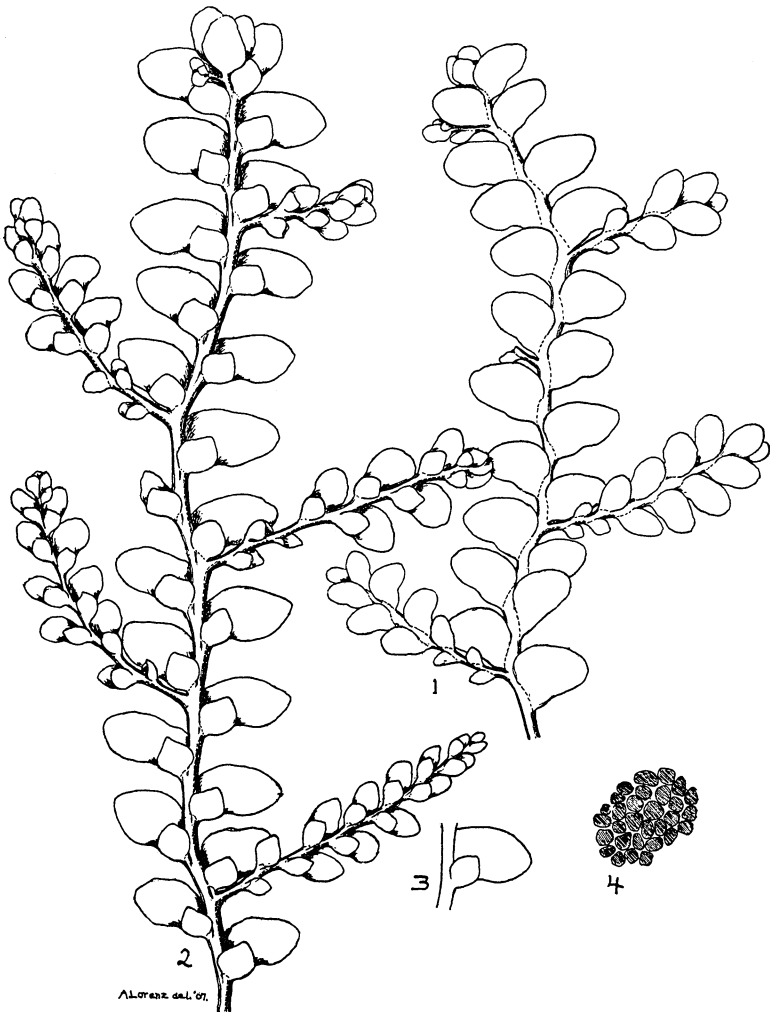
MOSSES AND LICHENS. By Nina L. Marshall, profusely illustrated in color, half-tones and line. 8vo. New York. Doubleday, Page, & Co. \$4.00.

The introductory chapters are well written and are interesting and generally accurate.

The drawings are many of them decidedly poor and some have a familiar look, though there are no acknowledgments.

I will defy anybody however familiar with the mosses to put the right labels on the greater proportion of the colored plates and other photographs without seeing them previously labeled. Even the author has labeled as *Climacium dendroides* one of the colored figures which is not that species and is probably meant for *Leucobryum* to judge from the quotation below it. On page 55 the explanation of the action of the peristome of *Polytrichum* is decidedly original as I recall no such facts in literature or elsewhere.

The arrangement of genera and species in the mosses is unlike that in any other work and has the merit of originality. I hope some day to have the plan explained to me.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

Radula tenax Lindb. Fig. 1, plant, antical view, $\times 80$; Fig. 2, plant, postical view, $\times 80$; Fig. 3, single leaf, $\times 80$. Fig. 4, cells from middle of leaf, $\times 480$.

These figures were drawn from specimens collected by the writer at Waterville, New Hampshire (No. 228).